(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2099.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1787.

To the PRINTERS.

I TAKE the firſt opportunity, which ill health, and neceſſary attention to profeſſional buſineſs, have admitted, to reply to ſuch parts of two publications in the Maryland Journal, under the title of "extracts of letters from Annapolis," as ſeem calculated to throw an unmerited odium on the members of the ſenate, who were concerned in ſubmitting a propoſition to the people of this ſtate.

The writer of the pieces alluded to, makes the following ſuggeſtions:—That the propoſition was *drawn* by Mr. Carroll and me, and *agreed to* by the other members of the ſenate—that it was artfully penned, with intention, that if generally ſigned by the people, it might be conſtrued to eſtabliſh the poſition, that the ſenate (and alſo the houſe of delegates) are *independent* of the people, and not bound by their inſtructions *in any caſe*; but if the propoſition was rejected by the people, the ſenators then intended to take ſhelter under the pretence, that the propoſition only meant to declare that the ſenate is independent of the houſe of delegates."

It is not very material by whom the propoſition was *drawn*, as all the ſenators preſent agreed to it, and it cannot be doubted, but that all were as competent judges of the meaning, as the two who are ſuppoſed to have been the draughtſmen, but it would ſeem, from the manner in which the propoſition is ſtated to have been *produced*, that the writer referred to intended an inference ſhould be made, that the two ſenators *artfully* worded the propoſition ſo as to admit of a conſtruction *not perceived by the other ſenators*, who are repreſented to have *aſſented* only, without having any other ſhare in the buſineſs; this repreſentation is mere ſuppoſition, and is altogether different from the fact, for there was not the ſmalleſt concert between Mr. Carroll and me in this tranſaction; we had not, to my knowledge or belief, any converſation or interchange of ſentiment, previouſly to the meeting at Mann's tavern, upon the ſubject of a propoſition to be ſubmitted to the people; nor was any propoſition, declaration or inſtruction, drawn by *us*.—We did not ſee each other except in public in the ſenate, or in committee, when we were too much engaged in the preſſing buſineſs of the ſeſſion, to confer on other ſubjects—The following is a true narrative, to the beſt of my recollection and belief, of what lead to, and happened at, the meeting at Mann's tavern. The general aſſembly having adjourned very late on Saturday night the 20th of January laſt, it was thought neceſſary that a meeting of the ſenators, then in town, ſhould be held the next morning, to determine on the beſt mode of diſperſing the meſſages of the ſenate, and to conſider if any thing elſe was neceſſary to be done by the ſenators, as individuals, before they parted. The ſenators met on Sunday morning, according to an appointment for this purpoſe,* *and after a ſhort converſation among the ſenators, and their ſentiments being given upon the ſubject of a propoſition to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the people, I drew up what appeared to be in ſubſtance conformable to the opinion of the ſenators*; the draught was examined by all the ſenators preſent, and amendments were made in it, I think, by two members of the ſenate, and after amendment, it was agreed to without objection by any one—I do not recollect that Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, dictated or wrote any part of the propoſition, he copied it from the rough draught, which I believe was interlined, and part eraſed by the amendments which had been made to the original draught—the copy was read, and delivered to the printer by Mr. Carroll, in the preſence of the other ſenators, with a requeſt that it might be printed, ready to be ſent with the ſenate's meſſages, and ſo it was from the propoſition, being the reſult of deep conſideration, with intention to deceive, I believe the whole time taken up in ſettling the mode of circulating the meſſages, and framing and copying the propoſition, did not exceed one hour.—The propoſition agreed to is as follows:

"We the ſubſcribers attached to the preſent form of government, and eſteeming it proper and neceſſary to preſerve every part of it, are of opinion, that each branch of the legiſlature ought to be free, and to full liberty to exerciſe their judgment, upon all public meaſures *propoſed by the one to the other*.

** I did not perfectly remember whether I drew up any propoſition before I went to Mann's, or whether the firſt propoſition drawn up at Mr. Mann's was by me or Mr. Carroll. Upon application to Mr. Carroll, for the recollection of this part of the fact, he has given it as above ſtated; and I have relied on his memory for the part of the fact ſtated in italic. From the circumſtances I entertain no doubt but the fact was as ſtated.*

The circumſtances which took place before the adjournment of the aſſembly, ought to be taken into conſideration, to form a juſt opinion of the deſign with which this propoſition was made to the people, by the ſenators.—It is well known, that upon the bill for an emiſſion of paper money being diſſented to by the ſenate, the houſe of delegates determined to adjourn, and to addreſs the people—printed inſtructions to be ſigned by the people, in favour of the bill, directed to both branches of the legiſlature, and ſtating that both had appealed to the people, were diſperſed by the friends of the bill, as the ſenators were informed; a majority of the delegates having paſſed the bill, *they* did not want inſtructions to regulate *their* conduct, the only ſenſible end to be anſwered, by obtaining inſtructions in favour of the meaſure, was to *oblige* the ſenate to agree to a bill, which they had unanimouſly diſſented to—the ſenate conſidered this proceeding of the houſe of delegates as an appeal to the people by one branch of the legiſlature againſt the other, they ſtated the dangerous tendency of ſuch appeals, and the conſequences to be apprehended from them—they knew that by the conſtitution the ſenate and houſe of delegates were equally free and independent of each other, and they wiſhed to prevent a practice, which, by throwing the whole powers of legiſlation into the hands of the delegates, would render of no avail the proviſion of our conſtitution. With the meſſages in which theſe matters are ſtated, the propoſition was intented to be circulated; and it was deſigned by it to collect the ſenſe of the people on this point, whether the two branches of the legiſlature ſhould, as heretofore, be left at liberty to exerciſe their judgements on meaſures propoſed by the one to the other, or whether the people would introduce the practice of appeals, to oblige the diſſenting branch, to accede to the meaſures propoſed by the appealing branch.—The propoſition contains the ſentiments which the ſenators conceived were proper to be expreſſed by the people upon this ſubject; and it was ſuppoſed, that if the people ſignified their opinion to the legiſlature in the terms of the propoſition, it would be conſidered as a *direction* from the people to the *legiſlature*, and would reſtrain the *practice of appealing* to the people upon a diſagreement between the two houſes; but at all events it was important to know the ſenſe of the people on this ſubject, becauſe if appeals, and inſtructions in conſequence of them, were to become a part of ordinary legiſlation, it would be more wiſe, in all doubtful caſes, to take the ſenſe of the people *before* any formal determination, rather than to ſubject either branch to the odium of having acted contrary to the ſenſe of the people, by collecting their opinion *after* a deciſion; beſides, it would be obviouſly proper, upon this mode of conducting legiſlation, to make regulations for taking and ſignifying the ſenſe of the people.

It is ſaid by the writer alluded to, that "the *declaration* of the ſenators having no exception or explanation, is clearly an aſſertion that each branch of the legiſlature is free from *all control*"—to me it appears, that the propoſition contains an explanation ſo pointed, that it cannot fairly be taken to mean any thing different from what I have explained to have been the intention with which it was made—the firſt part of the propoſiton is, that each branch of the legiſlature ought to be free, and at full liberty to exerciſe their judgment on all public meaſures—then follow the words "propoſed by the one to the other," which *by pointing to the caſe* in which the opinion of the people was deſired, ſhews that it was the intention of the framers to check the practice of appeals (which it was apprehended was intended to be introduced contrary to the wiſhes of the people) by obtaining the opinion of the people, that both branches of the legiſlature ought to be left at liberty to exerciſe their judgment, *under the circumſtances ſtated*—the concluding words ſhew likewiſe that it could not be the intention of the framers, that the propoſition ſhould be taken or conſtrued as a negative or ſurrender of the people's right to inſtruct the legiſlature;—had this been the deſign, what was the uſe of theſe words? They were certainly put in for ſome purpoſe, but according to the above-mentioned writer's conſtruction, they ſtand for nothing, and by the ſame mode of conſtruction, the moſt innocent ſentence may be made to ſpeak blaſphemy.—I do not pretend that the propoſition is drawn with all the accuracy with which it might have been, if more attention had been given, to convey the intended ideas with ſuch preciſion as to prevent every poſſible miſconſtruction; all I inſiſt on is, that haſtily as the propoſition was drawn, it is ſufficiently plain to explode any ſuppoſition that it was meant to decide any queſtion reſpecting the rights of the people, and I never had an idea that it could, by any rational creature, be conſidered as a denial of the people's right, to control the legiſlature; nor do I believe, that any other ſenator ever entertained an opinion that it could poſſibly bear this conſtruction.

It is ſaid by this writer, that the declaration of the ſenators, and the draught of inſtructions by judge Hanſon, are in *reality* the ſame. To me there appears to be a ſubſtantial and ſtriking difference between them; the draught of inſtructions *denies* that the people have conſtitutionally a right to interfere with the deliberations of the ſenate, unleſs the ends of government are perverted, or liberty manifeſtly endangered, and declares, that "whenever exigencies ſhall require the people to make their own will the law, there will be no longer the conſtitutional legiſlature conſiſting of two branches," which plainly imports, that the people have not a right, under *our conſtitution*, to direct the legiſlature to paſs a particular law in any caſe. The propoſition of the ſenators does not determine the *queſtion of right*, and by leaving the two branches of legiſlature at liberty under *particular circumſtances*, means only to declare, that it would be improper for the people to exerciſe the power of directing either branch to accede to the meaſures of the other, under *theſe circumſtances*; now the *exiſtence of a right*, and the forbearance to *exerciſe that right in particular caſes*, are perfectly conſiſtent ideas; the latter may be agreed to, without a denial or ſurrender of the right—The exerciſe of, or forbearance to uſe, a right, is a matter of prudence in thoſe who may poſſeſs it, which does not in any degree affect the exiſtence of the right; but a ſurrender or a denial of a right, by thoſe who have the power of determination, puts an end to the right, if it be of a nature capable of being deſtroyed by ſuch means.—If a denial of a right, and a declaration that the right, if it exiſts, ought not to be exerciſed *under particular circumſtances*, to give efficacy to an inconvenient practice, be one and the ſame thing, then there would be grounds for the writers aſſertion; but if they are altogether different, then he has erred in the concluſion by him made, that the propoſition and inſtructions are in ſubſtance the ſame.—The miſconſtruction which this writer has given to the propoſition of the ſenators, cannot be more ſtrikingly ſhewn than by pointing out the difference between it and the inſtructions; for if theſe two inſtruments *ſubſtantially* differ (as the writer has admitted that the inſtructions are plain and explicit) he muſt alſo admit that the propoſition was not *intended* to mean the ſame thing that the inſtructions import.

I do not remember that I ever gave an opinion upon the queſtion, whether the legiſlature were bound to paſs particular laws, by the inſtructions of the people in favour of ſuch laws, nor do I mean either directly or indirectly to give an opinion on ſuch queſtion in this addreſs. If ever it ſhould be my duty to paſs an opinion upon this ſubject, I ſhall do it according to the beſt of my judgment, without being influenced in forming or declaring the opinion I may think juſt, by a conſideration of the power or weakneſs of thoſe who may differ with me.

It muſt be admitted, that the exiſtence of a right in the people to inſtruct the legiſlature, is conſiſtent with a negative *by the people* to the practice of appeals by *either houſe*, upon a difference of opinion between the two branches of legiſlature—The exerciſe of ſuch right by the people, freely and of their own accord, leads not to the ſame conſequences which it is apprehended the practice of appeals would produce.—The great body of the people, left to form their opinions freely and without bias or prejudice, are ſaid never to err, but this infallibility has never been aſcribed to any ſelect branch of legiſlature; and I believe it will not be contended, that a perfect freedom of forming an unbiaſſed opinion, will take place among the people, after a deciſion upon the queſtion has been given, by their immediate repreſentatives, who muſt be admitted to poſſeſs much greater weight and influence among the people than the ſenate.—When once the opinion of the houſe of delegates is known, and the people are *called on* to affirm or reject this opinion, the deciſion of the repreſentatives will in moſt caſes greatly influence the ſentiments of the people, and may induce them to form opinions, different from what they would have done, if the weight of this influence had never been applied, and it appears to me, that a meaſure recommended by the delegates, muſt be moſt diſagreeable to the people indeed, if inſtructions in its favour cannot be obtained.—I do not mean by theſe obſervations to point to the meaſures upon which the two houſes of aſſembly have differed, or to the men who have advocated or diſſented to theſe meaſures; I reaſon from what appears to me to be the nature of things, without taking into view any particular preſent objects.

Independent of the obſervations I have made from the wording of the propoſition, and the circumſtances under which it was made, the nature of the ſubject is ſufficient to ſhew, that it never could be *intended* to be ſet up as a negative or ſurrender of the rights of the people; for it muſt be clear, that the inherent or conſtitutional rights of the people cannot be deſtroyed or ſurrendered *in this manner*, if the declaration or propoſition was ever ſo explicit; but the circumſtance of the inſtrument being *doubtful*, would of itſelf be ſufficient to defeat the end, which the writer ſuppoſes was meant to be attained by it. I want terms ſufficiently ſtrong to paint the ridiculous figure any ſenator would make, in attempting to ſet up the propoſition, which has been ſtated, as a negative or ſurrender of the people's rights to dictate to both branches of the legiſlature.—So far from the propoſition being made with deſign to ſettle the queſtion of the people's right to inſtruct, that this queſtion never was, to my knowledge, diſcuſſed in the ſenate, or at the meeting at Mann's tavern.—I never intimated, nor did I to my recollection ever hear any other ſenator declare, any thing which indicated an intention of oppoſing the will of the people, and if the ſenate, or any of its members, were to ſet themſelves in oppoſition to the great body of the people of this ſtate, I ſhould think them rather objects proper to be confined for inſanity than dreaded as tyrants.

It may be contended, that ſuppoſing the concluſive words of the propoſition reſtrict the preceding general words, yet that the effect of the propoſition taken altogether, would be to *deny or deſtroy the right of the people* to interfere whenever the circumſtance of a difference between the two houſes happened.—I anſwer, that as it is clear, from the circumſtances under which the propoſition was made, the nature of the ſubject, and the language uſed, that its *object* was to reſtrain a practice of the *legiſlature*, and not to affect the *rights* of the people; it never could have been fairly ſet up by the ſenate as a *negative to theſe rights* in any caſe, becauſe this would be to make a propoſition intended for one purpoſe, to ſerve for another and different purpoſe.—There is no doubt but ſenators, if they were inclined to expoſe themſelves to ridicule, might ſet up conſtructions the moſt abſurd, and claims the moſt viſionary, but I go upon the ſuppoſition, that acting like men endowed with ſome ſhare of reaſon, they would not found a claim upon an inſtrument which all mankind would agree gave not the leaſt colour to the pretenſion.

With the deſign and for the purpoſe I have explained the propoſition to have been made, it was rational, and if agreed to, would have effect. For the purpoſe and with the deſign imputed by this writer, it was both ineffectual in its nature, and abſurd in its compoſition; let the candid and ſenſible determine which conſtruction ought to be made.

It is ſaid by this writer, "That when men of erudition expreſs themſelves in a vague indeterminate manner, their candour and intention may be juſtly ſuſpected." This appears to me to be a very harſh ſentiment; and I do not remember to have met with it before, except from a writer in the Baltimore paper, ſometime ago, who alleged, that the lawyers who were concerned in drawing laws, ought to be ſuſpected of intending to produce diſputes, and by which they get fees, *becauſe* the expreſſions in our laws were doubtful and vague—many circumſtances ought to concur, none of which exiſt in the preſent caſe, to juſtify ſo ſevere a judgment againſt any fellow-citizen, upon a ground ſo ſlight as want of preciſion in expreſſing ideas.—Laws are penned by men of erudition, they frequently are doubtful; it will not follow that the legiſlature, or any member of it, intended to deceive or create diſputes.

The propoſition does not intimate, nor was it intended to convey, the idea that it was the *deſign* of the houſe of delegates, or any of its members, to deſtroy the preſent conſtitution, or any part of it.—The injury to part of the conſtitutional legiſlature, was apprehended to be the conſequence of a practice the ſenators wiſhed to reſtrain; and therefore the preſervation of every part of the conſtitution, was properly connected with the mode to be adopted for diſcountenancing the practice.—Every one in the leaſt acquainted with the hiſtory of mankind muſt know, that precedents are often ſet by men without any improper motive; and yet ſuch precedents have produced great miſchiefs, by being applied by others to purpoſes not deſigned by thoſe who originated them, and often contrary to their unavailing oppoſition.

Several circumſtances are mentioned in the pieces alluded to, of which I know nothing, and therefore ſhall not notice; nor do I think it neceſſary to ſay any thing to the *ſhelter* and *ſubterfuge* which the writer has been pleaſed to *make* for the ſenators.

Whether I am a friend or an enemy to *public liberty and the principles of the late revolution*, I muſt ſubmit to be determined from my public conduct; if this will not decide the queſtion in my favour, it cannot be expected that my *profeſſions* will have much weight, and I do not apprehend the ſuggeſtions of others will have influence to induce an unfavourable opinion, if contradicted by my actions.

As it was my duty to be informed of our conſtitution and the rights connected with and derived from it, I have uſed every endeavour in my power to acquire this knowledge; and if I am ſtill ignorant, it is my misfortune, not my fault; it is freely confeſſed, that I am ignorant of many things which I have endeavoured to know. And I ſhould be wanting in candour not to declare, that every day's experience convinces me of the fallibility and weakneſs of my judgment; but that I ever deſignedly injured, or attempted to deceive, the people of this ſtate, cannot be admitted, becauſe it is not true.

I neither profeſs power or influence, nor do I deſire them; ſo far from looking to a permanent public ſtation, and wiſhing to annex to it independent powers, and of courſe troubles and difficulties, that I conſider the office I now hold to be much too arduous and weighty for my abilities, and I feel that it impoſes on me a burthen the greateſt of my life, and ſhall rejoice when the time arrives, that I can, with propriety, quit a ſtation, in which I am not ſo vain as to ſuppoſe I can render ſervices to the public in any degree equal to the ſacrifice of quiet, health and intereſt, which neceſſarily attends the execution of public truſt by a man in my ſituation.

As an American I deeply regret the diviſions which have taken place among men intruſted with public concerns in this and other of the United States. Would to Heaven it was in my power to remedy an evil, which every well informed friend to this country muſt ſee and lament; that I have always endeavoured to compoſe differences, and have not in any degree contributed to thoſe which now diſtract the councils of this ſtate, is true; but this is poor conſolation to a man who is bound to live in, and anxious for the proſperity of, a country, where thoſe who ought to unite, are endeavouring to wound and deſtroy each other, while thoſe who are in principle its enemies, with exulting pleaſure are viewing the conteſt, and are ready to ſeize any favourable opportunity to involve the whole in ruin.

T. STONE.

Annapolis, March 28, 1787.

VIENNA, *November* 29.

LETTERS from Aquilla mention, that between the 12th and 18th of October, they had 137 ſhocks of an earthquake, 59 of which were in one day;—that on the 17th and 18th the whole atmoſphere appeared as if on fire, and a noiſe aroſe from the earth like the driving a number of chariots along the ſtreets. When the poſt came away the noiſe was increaſing, and the inhabitants were much terrified.

SALA, *(in Africa) October* 29.

The flag of the United States of America dare not appear in the Mediterranean, as they cannot avail themſelves of the Engliſh flag with impunity, for the Algerines at preſent, board all the ſhips without diſtinction.

TORTOISE, *December* 25.

A woman named Roſe Fout, wife of one John Agramune, being with child, and hearing that one of her children had been apprehended with ſome diſorderly perſons and ſent to priſon, ſhe was ſo affreighted as to be inſtantly taken in labour, and delivered of five children, four girls and a boy. This woman, who is of a very ſtrong conſtitution, has had 14 children at four births, two the firſt, three the ſecond, four the third, and now five, all of whom are living and in good health.

LONDON, *December* 25.

On the 7th ult. the whole town of Munjagen, in Saxony, was conſumed by fire.

Jan. 3. By Monday's French mail we received an account of the following attrocious event, recorded in a letter, dated Paris, December 24: Advices from the Cape of Good Hope import, that "the ſhip Roſetter, that left Bourdeaux in April laſt, arrived about midnight in ſight of Table-bay, on the 12th of Auguſt following; as ſhe was intended to carry on the coaſting trade in India, the captain had on board a large ſum, all in piaſtres. Unable at his departure to complete his crew with French ſeamen, he had been compelled to take on board two Italian ſailors, then at Bourdeaux, whoſe names were Pelaſco. Theſe two brothers being of a turbulent ſeditious diſpoſition, ſwore vengeance againſt the captain, who had ordered the eldeſt of them to be put in irons. On the night of the 12th of Auguſt, as the commander and his mate retired to reſt, after the fatigue of the day, the two Italians found means to gain over to their party the carpenter and cook; They altogether made up to the boatſwain, and, with one blow, almoſt ſevered his head from his body, without his uttering a ſingle groan. The ſleeping officers were the next victims to their rage; the mate was preſently diſpatched, but the captain got up, defended himſelf, followed the aſſaſſins upon deck, but there he was ſtabbed by one of them, and inſtantly thrown overboard. The Sieur Bois, maſter, was the only man who could oppoſe them; his death was reſolved upon; but at his earneſt ſolicitation, they ſpared his life, provided he would engage to kill the cabin-boy, who, in his fright, had fled for ſafety to the hatches. The bloody monſter called him up in the mildeſt terms, aſſuring him he had nothing to apprehend: but the too credulous youth no ſooner appeared, than Bois plunged a dagger into his heart. He himſelf did not remain long unpuniſhed for this act of cruelty, the cook perceived, and adviſed his accomplices, that Bois had privately ſeized upon the captain's cheſt. Alarmed at this intelligence, the murderers offered to ſhoot him; but he begged to be thrown into the ſea; in hopes, no doubt, that, as he was a good ſwimmer, he could eaſily reach the ſhore, which was at no conſiderable diſtance. His requeſt was complied with, but the Pelaſcos perceiving that he attempted to ſwim, took to the boat, and jointly ſtruck him with their oars till he ſunk to the bottom. They then returned to the ſhip, loaded the boat with every thing valuable, and then bored a hole in the bottom of the former to ſink her, providentially, however, the veſſel bore up by the tide, entered the port.—The French commiſſary, Monſ. Bergerin de Monchy, had the ſhip viſited, and judging from the blood on the deck and other parts, partly the truth of what had happened, took ſuch meaſures that the murderers were found out lurking about the country, brought back to the Cape of Good Hope, and there confined till they can be brought to their trial, and undergo the puniſhment due to their treacherous perfidy."

BOSTON, *March* 1.

A reſolve has paſſed the general court for admitting to bail, ſuch of the rebels now in confinement, and who were not apprehended on ſtate warrants, whoſe liberty ſhall not be thought dangerous to the public ſafety, on their procuring ſufficient ſureties of their appearance at the ſupreme judicial court next to be holden in the county to which they ſeverally belong.

March 3. A letter from camp of a late date, ſays, "A circumſtance that occurred while the horſe were at Colerain, may be worth mentioning,—it is this—one of the inſurgents on taking the oath of allegiance, on being ordered to deliver up his arms, produced an old muſket (if a thing may be called ſuch, which had neither ſtock nor lock whole) but which he ſaid was all he had, and that it was the ſame he had with him when with Shays, and though ſearch was made no other arms could be found. However, it afterwards appeared, that on the approach of the horſe he had thruſt his gun into a mow of hay in the barn, that it cocked in the action of doing it, and that when drawing it out it ſnapt, and the powder in the pan took fire. He however went into the houſe and was making much ſport on the deception he had ſo ſucceſsfully played off at the horſe, when happening to caſt his eyes towards the barn he diſcovered it to be flames, which in a ſhort time conſumed the ſame, and all its contents—the juſt reward of his duplicity."

General Ethan Allen, we are informed, lately declared, in preſence of ſeveral gentlemen of this ſtate, that he never had any communications with Shays or his adherents, directly or indirectly; but that he heartily deſpiſed both them and their cauſe.

We hear that the celebrated Chapman, and one Jonathan Facit, a repreſentative to the aſſembly of Pittsford, were lately upon an embaſſy to lord Dorcheſter, to ſeek ſupplies of men, money, &c. for the rebels. As they reached St. John's, they found themſelves too low in pocket to proceed further without aſſiſtance; but impreſſed with the great importance of their miſſion to the Engliſh nation, they had no doubt but, upon the firſt intimation, the Britiſh commander at that poſt, would immediately advance guineas by handfuls—when alas! he laughed at them and their cauſe, and communicated their profound ſecret to the people. The young apprentices conſtructed a wooden horſe, and determined to honour thoſe rebels with a ride.—Facit eſcaped without his ſaddle-bags:—Chapman was miſſing, and we do not know but he has taken an airing upon the Britiſh Roſinante.

SPRINGFIELD, *March* 13.

By a gentleman who left Boſton laſt Saturday noon, we are informed, that the honourable major general Lincoln, Samuel Philips, jun. and Samuel Allyne Otis, eſquires, are appointed by the general court, a board of commiſſioners, who are immediately to repair to the counties of Hampſhire, Worceſter and Berkſhire, and there to hear, try and grant, in part or full, pardon to all perſons that have been concerned in the late inſurrection and rebellion, excepting thoſe who have been proſcribed by proclamation, and others that have fired on, or killed any of the good ſubjects of this commonwealth.

We are alſo informed, that the general court, during the preſent ſeſſion, have been extremely unanimous and deciſive, and diſcovered no diſpoſition to be ſanguinary or oppreſſive—but on the contrary wiſh to alleviate the burthens of the people as far as is conſiſtent with the general good.

NEW-YORK, *March* 14.

Saturday evening his excellency governor Clinton, accompanied by colonel Fiſh, adjudant-general, and colonel Willet, returned from the northward. On Tueſday his excellency had an interview with general Lincoln at New Lebanon, with whom he afterwards went to Pittſfield (Maſſachuſetts) in order to concert meaſures for the immediate ſuppreſſion of the inſurgents, ſhould any again dare to aſſemble in arms. In conſequence of the governor's appearance the magiſtrates and military officers of the country held themſelves in readineſs to take the moſt active part therein; but happily no occaſion offered for exertion, as there was not (nor is there at preſent) the ſmalleſt appearance of diſaffection in any of the inhabitants there, although from the injurious reports in circulation reſpecting them, many were led to imagine, that ſeveral there were ſtrongly inclined to countenance and ſupport the inſurgents immediately on their firſt appearance. The fact is, that the people there did not conceive it their duty to take any part on the occaſion, until they ſhould be made acquainted with the ſenſe of government; which was ſo ſoon communicated to them by his excellency's

proclamation, than they unanimously shewed the utmost readiness to perform their duty to every extent of their ability, in conformity to the articles of confederation. In consequence of this general decision, the abandoned disappointed wretches, who had vainly flattered themselves with hopes of protection and succour, dispersed, and embraced every opportunity to escape from a state to which they offered this audacious insult; nor is there, at this instant, a man of them to be seen in arms within the confines of our territory.

Shays and Wheeler, two of the principals in the insurrection, finding it impossible to procure an asylum in the United States, have gone for Canada, but were stopped at St. John's, the out post, where they were to remain, until the pleasure of lord Dorchester, respecting their admission into that province, should be known.

Bennett's-point, Wye, April 4, 1787.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

A TRACT of land called the Revival, containing one thousand acres or thereabouts, lying and being in Caroline county, this land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco, advantageously situated on the waters of Choptank river; there is on the land a full proportion of wood and timber; it will be laid off in lots or sold altogether, as most convenient to the purchasers. Also to be sold, a tract of land called Chesnut Neck Corrected, lying in Queen-Anne's county, containing three hundred and fifty acres, or thereabouts, pleasantly situated on Chester river; a large proportion of this tract is in wood and timber, which from its contiguity to Chestertown adds greatly to its value. The terms of sale are for cash or good London bills of exchange, to be paid upon executing the deeds. For further particulars inquire of

1 RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

To be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday the 17th inst. at the store late occupied by Joseph Eastman, deceased,

SUNDRY merchandise, about two hundred pounds sterling cost, some household furniture, one young negro woman and boy, and a new house, on Green-street. 2w

1 JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

Virginia, February 20, 1787.

FOR SALE.

THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 491 acres, lying in King George county, near the Head of Machodock Creek, convenient to churches, warehouses, court-house and several valuable mills; about one half of it is cleared and under good fencing, the other half extremely rich and abounding in timber of different kinds, with a dwelling-house thereon, 46 by 30 feet, 4 rooms on the lower floor with fire places in them, two closets and a passage 12 feet wide, two rooms above, two closets, and a passage, to which is added a portico 46 by 12 feet, with a lodging room at each end, a kitchen, laundry, stable 78 by 12, barns, and all other necessary out houses, and the whole well calculated for cropping; there are on the premises large apple and peach orchards, and a variety of the best chosen pears, cherries, plumbs, apricots, &c. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the land, and know the terms, by applying to

10 7/6 JOHN ASHTON, sen.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

A CARGO of fine Anguilla SALT. Also a number of SEINS, from 40 to 50 fathoms long, with sundry dry goods, which they will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. tf

1 JOHN PETTY, and Co.

South river, April 4, 1787.

THE subscriber would take a young gentleman, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the study of physic. 3w

1 T. N. STOCKETT.

Charles county, March 10, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain JESSE BURCH SMALLWOOD was bound to me until he should arrive to the age of twenty-one years, which time will not expire till March 1788; and whereas he, on the 28th day of February last, eloped from my service, without any cause, on my part; these are, therefore, to forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining the said Jesse Burch Smallwood, under the penalty of being dealt with as the law directs.

1 BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

CARELESS,

WILL cover this season at Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, at six dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom.

Excellent pasturage (under a good fence) for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, great care will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

Careless was got by colonel Taylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, his great-great-grand-dam was the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of colonel Hopper's Pacolet. 1 5w

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Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office till the 10th day of May next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of July 1787, to the 1st day of July 1788, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the districts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort-M'Intosh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-M'Intosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskinghum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

From the Miami village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky; from Sandusky to the mouth of the Cayago river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-Pitt and Venango; and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Vernango and Le Beauf, at Le Beauf; betwixt Le Beauf, and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle; and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places or within other districts, and not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the board of treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or ¾ lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the rations, and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

By order,

1 WILLIAM DUER, sec'ry.

March 18, 1787. Treasurer W. Shore

Anne Arundel county.

I HEREBY forewarn all person or persons whatsoever from taking a transfer of, or an assignment on, any lease or obligation for a lease (dated the 8th of August, 1785,) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north side of South river, as said land is my property; and no transfer or assignment of the same, will be considered valid, and only involve the purchaser in law-suits, as will appear by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Annapolis, March 31, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttleworth now holds, on the north side of South river, (through a pretended lease, or obligation for one, from me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Edmund, of Anne-Arundel county; and no transfer, or sale of any obligation, from said Shuttleworth, touching or concerning the premises, shall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Test. ROBERT MOORE. 1

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Joseph Eastman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, to 3w

1 JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

George-town, Montgomery county, March 26, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, the first of November last, a negro lad named CHARLES, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slim made, small legs, and large feet, his knees bending inwards, and has eyes inclining to red; he was seen, sometime after his elopement, driving a cart in Annapolis, and perhaps on that account may have crossed the bay. Whoever takes up said slave, and gives information of his being committed to gaol, shall be entitled to ten dollars, or the above reward if brought home.

10 7/6 JOHN PETER.

Annapolis, March 28, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the turning business in all its various parts, such as turning of bed-steads, &c. making of spinning-wheels; and, in a word, carries on all the different parts, which are too tedious to mention, at his house and shop, backside of the Stadt-house. Those who please to employ him, may depend upon having their work well executed, on the most reasonable terms. He acknowledges, with gratitude, the favours he has formerly received from his friends, and hopes for their future countenance.—And is their very humble servant, 3w

2 JAMES ROYSTON.

Prince-George's county, March 10, 1787.

SLIPPERY JACK,

THE property of the subscriber, will cover mares this season at three pounds each, at the subscriber's, about seven miles from Bladensburg; and nearly the same distance from Snowden's iron-works; he is a fine black, full fifteen hands high, is well formed, and has a sufficient share of strength and bone; he was got by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, whose pedigree is well known, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Figure; his grand-dam by Arie, and his great-grand-dam by Spark, out of a full bred mare; he is in high condition, and his blood is good.

CHARLES DUVALL.

N. B. The subscriber trains horses for the turf with care and attention on reasonable terms. 13 C. D.

By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the senate stands adjourned to the twentieth day of April next, and the house of delegates to the twentieth of this instant, and affairs of great importance requiring the immediate consideration of the legislature; I have therefore, in virtue of the powers with which I am invested, appointed Tuesday the tenth day of April next for the meeting and holding of the general assembly of this state, of which the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. sec. 4X

George town, March 10, 1787.

WHEREAS I purchased from Mr. Richard Thompson a tract of land in the neighbourhood of George-town, called Fox; and passed four bonds for the same, bearing interest from the first of December, 1784, the first for £. 500, payable the last day of said month, the second for £. 100, payable in September following, the third for £. 500, payable the first of February, 1786, and the fourth for £ 500, payable the first of February, 1787; and whereas I agreed to let Mr. Thomas Tillotson have two fifths, Mr. William Deakins one fifth, and Mr. Stephen Sayre one fifth of the said purchase, provided each of them paid me his respective proportion of the purchase money in time to enable me to comply punctually with my engagements to the said Richard Thompson for said land; and whereas Stephen Sayre, Esq; removed from this country to Europe, and directed me to draw on his correspondent, John Reynolds, Esq; in London for his proportion of said payments as they became due, in compliance with which I accordingly drew on the said Reynolds, who protested the bills; this is therefore to give notice, that the one fifth part of the said land called Fox, which was intended for Stephen Sayre, Esq; will be exposed to public sale, at George-town, at the house of Mr. John Suter, the 10th day of April next, on the following terms, £. 171 12 3 to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in six months from that day, and provided the last payment shall not be punctually made the first payment to be forfeited. The said land adjoins the addition to George-town, and binds on the river for upwards of 3000 feet, where ships can lay within 20 feet of the shore almost the whole distance; it is needless to say any thing more in its favour; it is patented for upwards of 120 acres, but does not hold out near that number of acres. 3X WILLIAM BAYLY.

March 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Benjamin Brookes, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known to

3X SARAH BROOKES, executrix.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of fashionable London plated ware, among which are the following: tea-urns, sauce-tureens, bread baskets, oval castors, coffee-pots, tea ditto, mugs, goblets, waiters, cream-jugs, candlesticks, salts, mustard-tankards, sugar-basons, ditto tongs, punch ladles and bowls, strainers, plated buckles and spurs, which he will sell low for cash or good bills on London.

3X STEPHEN CLARK.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Edward Holland, living on the Head of South river, a black HORSE, about eleven years old, has a small snip, hanging mane and switch tail, no perceivable brand, his sides are rubbed with the traces, and his near fore foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by sundry inhabitants of Charles and Prince-George's counties to the next general assembly, praying that the road (now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanson, Esquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Pomonkey inspection house, and a number of the most capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one. 3

March 11, 1787.

Lately imported by captain Fenwick, and to be sold by the subscriber, in Annapolis,

A VARIETY of ladies cushions of the newest fashion, curls and elegant braids of various colours. 2 JAMES REID.

An ACT for the settlement of public accounts, and to appoint persons to collect the debts due to persons convicted of treason, and for a specific performance of certain contracts made by British subjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims against British merchants trading to this state before the revolution, and since peace those merchants have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts due to them from the citizens of this state, and those factors or agents never having notified by public advertisement, or otherwise, their power to adjust the debts of said merchants, those citizens who have claims against them are unable to obtain a settlement of their accounts, and it being necessary to secure, as far as possible, to our citizens their just debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such factors or agents, or their principals, now within this state, unless bond with security be given as herein after directed, shall, on or before the first day of August next, lodge with the auditor a list of all balances due to such merchants upon oath, and any such factor, agent or merchant, who shall hereafter come into this state shall, within four months from the time of coming into this state, lodge with the auditor a list upon oath of balances due to such merchants, and if they should neglect to deliver such list as aforesaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of such merchants to plead the noncompliance with this act, and the several courts of justice within this state are hereby directed not to proceed, after the first day of August next, to give judgment against any citizen of this state on any action brought by any of the said merchants, or their agents as aforesaid, unless they produce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent appointed to collect debts due before the seventeenth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens of this state to subjects of Great Britain, and every such British creditor, if he shall collect, shall give bond to the state with such security and in such penalty as the chancellor shall approve, with condition, that he will satisfy and pay all just debts due from such creditor to any citizen of this state, so far as debts shall be collected by him; and no debtor of any such British creditor shall be obliged to pay his debt before bond be given as hereby required, and if bond and security shall be given as aforesaid, then the British merchant, agent or factor, shall not be obliged to return the list as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims against persons whose property has been confiscated by this state, have been laid before the auditor to be approved and passed for payment thereof, and many of them have been and still may be rejected for want of the necessary evidence to satisfy the auditor of the justness of the claim, *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where the auditor has rejected or shall reject any account or claim as aforesaid for want of the necessary proof, or from an opinion that the claim is unjust, the claimant may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is hereby authorised to make up an issue on the case and send it for trial to the county court where such person resides, or the general court, as the case may require, and any judgment obtained on trial as aforesaid shall be sufficient to authorise the treasurer to receive the claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall appear to the auditor by the lists returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this state due to persons whose property has been confiscated as British property, the creditors of such persons shall resort for satisfaction out of such debts, and the property confiscated shall be only responsible where such debts are insufficient to pay and satisfy the claims of such creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority heretofore vested in the governor and council to approve or reject accounts passed by the auditor be, and is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby required to take into his possession all the accounts and claims which now lie before the governor and council, and to reconsider, adjust, and pass or reject the same, as justice shall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to persons convicted of treason, and there is no mode pointed out by law for collecting the same, *Be it enacted*, That the county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint a proper person in their county to take into their possession the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to such persons convicted as aforesaid, and that the said person so appointed shall be, and is hereby authorised to collect, and if need be to sue for and recover in the name of this state, all such debts, dues and demands, as he shall discover to be due in his county to such convicted person, and to pay the same, after deducting his commission for his trouble and expence, into the treasury of his shore, and that the monies so paid in shall be considered as part of the estate of the person to whom due, and applied towards discharging the claims against such estate; and the person so as aforesaid appointed by the county court for the purpose aforesaid shall, before he acts in virtue of such appointment, give bond to the state in such penalty and with such security as the said court shall approve, for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in him by this act, the said bond to be lodged with the clerk of said court, to be by him recorded, and the original to be transmitted with all convenient speed to the register in chancery, to be by him safely kept in his office, and such county court may allow the person by them appointed such commission for his trouble as they may adjudge reasonable according to circumstances, not exceeding in any case fifteen per cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and sales made of lands by persons who were British subjects at the time of the revolution with citizens of this or some one of the United States, and there is no mode of procuring a conveyance of such property, or compelling a specific performance of such contracts, *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where there has been a contract and sale of any real property by a British subject previous to the revolution, and such contract has not been completed, in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor, and he is hereby authorised and directed, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon full inquiry made into all the circumstances of the case, to decree a conveyance of the property and payment of the money agreeably to the rules of the court of chancery, and upon such decree being signed, and the money paid, it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor to execute a conveyance in fee-simple for the same, but no decree shall pass for a conveyance before sixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or Annapolis newspaper of filing such bill, and a summons issues for the attorney general to appear and shew cause, if any, why such decree should not pass.

Auditor's-office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state, passed the 20th January, 1787.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all claims against this state, on account of property confiscated, depreciation and pay of the army, or otherwise, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of the United States, or their executors or administrators, which have arisen before the time limited by law for bringing them in, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty seven, and when passed and settled as aforesaid, shall be paid by this state as by law directed, any thing in former acts to the contrary notwithstanding; provided the claimants, or their executors or administrators, make appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the auditor-general, that for want of sufficient notice, or from some unavoidable impediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforesaid within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim against this state, on account of the property of the debtor being confiscated, shall be passed, unless satisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the persons whole property has been confiscated, to satisfy the claim exhibited against the state, and that due industry has been used by the claimant to discover debts subject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to secure his claim out of such debts.

The general assembly having extended the time for bringing in claims against the public, the auditor-general gives notice, that the persons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay must, before they can receive it, produce their discharges, or if they have lost or mislaid them, good and sufficient vouchers of their being the identical persons who served in the army by the names they respectively call themselves, and those who administer as legal representatives of soldiers who actually died in the service of the United States, must produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceased. And further, that no person who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in person or as a representative of a soldier deceased, will receive any answer as to what may be due to either of them. And no person, or the representative of a person who was not in service on the 10th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly discharged, or mustered dead after that time, or who had not served two full years before that time, from and after the first day of January, 1777, and was not regularly discharged or mustered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforesaid.

4 C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 6, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has provided himself with a large assortment of best upper and soal leather, and continues to carry on as formerly the shoe-making business in all is branches, at his shop, in Cornhill-street, near the Dock, where he has for sale leather of all sorts, and has had lately arrived from Philadelphia, a quantity of Burlington pork of the best quality, which he will sell either by the barrel or smaller quantity; also a quantity of all sorts of flour and best English cheese; he likewise retails tea, coffee, sugars, soap, candles, and all sorts of grocery wares, and has for sale a parcel of the best lemons, with a large quantity of salted fish, and a few cases of excellent gin, all which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready cash only.——He acknowledges with gratitude the favours he has formerly received from his steady friends and constant customers, and hopes, by his future conduct, to merit a continuance of the same, and is their

Very humble servant,

3X JOHN WELSH,

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

IS now in fine order, and for sale, his pedigree the best, his merits on the turf with that of his stock (as far as they have been tried) equal to any horses in the state of Maryland.

If Brilliant is not sold by the 15th of February next, he will cover mares the ensuing season in Queen-Anne's county, at three guineas the mare, where there will be good pasturage at the usual price; those gentlemen who favour Brilliant with their mares from the western shore shall not be chargeable with the expence of crossing and recrossing the bay, and may be assured that every care and attention to and from the other shore shall be paid to those addressed to the subscriber, in Annapolis. Apply for terms of sale to Robert Wright, Esq; of Chester-town, Kent county, or the subscriber.

7X JAMES RINGGOLD.

Mount Vernon, March 12, 1787.

ROYAL GIFT,

and the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon this spring for five guineas the season.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain. The other, lately imported from Malta by the way of Paris, is not inferior.

ROYAL GIFT (now five years old) has increased remarkably in size since he covered last year, and not a jenny, and scarcely a mare, to which he went missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be three years old this spring, is near fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking he resembles a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for the slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements on the road. The value of mules, on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness, and cheap keeping, is too well known to need a description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for four pounds the season; the money, in every case, to be paid at the stable before the mares or jennies are taken away; no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against theft or accidents.

2 JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

Friday, February 2, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow, about nineteen or twenty years of age, says his name is BAPTIST, and that he belongs to Mr. Leonard Clements, in Charles county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away, and pay charges.

2 JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

March 6, 1787.

CHATHAM,

WILL stand this season at Mount Asaph, in Charles county, about six miles below Piscataway, and about ten above Port-Tobacco, and cover at three guineas, but if the money be sent with the mares, or if paid by the first day of August next, he will cover at three pounds fifteen shillings, and two and six-pence to the groom.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's Regulus, who was got by Fearnought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Chatham's dam was Mr. Brent's Ebony, who was out of Selima, got by colonel Tasker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweepstake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's White-foot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

2 T. HANSON.

TAKEN up a-drift, a large CANOE, dimensions as follows, twenty-three feet long, two and an half feet wide, twenty inches wide in the bottom, has six timbers on one side, and seven on the other, she is painted red. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

3X JAMES BARRICKSON, living on Kent-Island.

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THE

LAWS

Of November Session, 1786.

THE

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